

ST RECEIVED,
by Rob. and John Gray
MEMOIRS
OF
Dr. DARWIN.
Anna Seward.
1 dol. 75 cts.
2 — 00
3 — 50
is hereby given,
first day of Hay Market District
offered for sale, at Hay Market,
sixty head of
CATTLE.
Edward Carter,
of Prince William,
62 zavet
is. HERRINGS.
by the Subscribers—350
four new sails for a Brig; a quan-
d three Anchors.
of Rice,
Porten,
igo.
on Philadelphia and New York,
ketts, Newton and Co.
SH FRUIT
Of a superior quality
N. A. BURFORD,
Dyson's store, Prince street,
ay received, per the brig
apture, from Lisbon,
the box or smaller quantity,
shell'd Almonds,
lith Walnuts,
preserved Prunes,
d some Sweet Meats,
in excellent order, and the box
brought to this port.
received, per the brig Jo-
newburyport, a few tierces first
POTATOES.

PURSUANT
To the will of Samuel Polton, to the
will be exposed to sale, for ready
the Coffee House in the town of
on the sixteenth day of October
Tracts of Land,
the north river of Casapahan, in the
shire, containing four hundred and
s; the sale will commence at 12
day.
James Keith.
lawyer

A Farm Wanted.
A person wishes to purchase a FARM
of, possessed of useful improvements
advantages, in either of the counties
of Anne Arundel, Loudoun or Fau-
ch payment will be made in hand.
Francis L. Lee.
2201

ice is hereby given,
need of trial has been executed
by William and Samuel Gombas
of Dumfries) of all their real
property, for the benefit of their
persons having claims against them,
to exhibit their accounts, on or be-
fore the day of November next, otherwise
excluded from the benefit of a divi-
dend then be made.
James Muschett,
George Smith.
Sept. 14.

ST RECEIVED,
of Cut Nails & Brads
OF EVERY SIZE,
the best manufactures, which will
P. WANTON.
small HOUSE to rent—
rags

ABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
day of November next, if fair, if
next day, on the premises, ac-
tion of Water and Wolfe Streets,
Alexandria.
UNDY LOTS.
movements, belonging to the heirs
Hall, deceased. A small part of
money will be required on making
for the remainder a liberal credit
of the Heirs.
George Gilpin.
lawyer

SH given for clean Linen
Rags.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. N. W. D. E. N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

[No. 1102.]

Public Sale.
On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store.
RUM

In blnds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sogot in blnds, tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Fire in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Blakicks, blue Friezes,
Calamaces, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Cattoons,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Oreburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Mousin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.
Philip G. Marsteller.
August 29.

ROBERT B. JAMESON,
Offers for Sale,
30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 bunch's fine Havard St. Croix Rum
20 hds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Tea assorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira
8 do. old Port
4 do. P. Tenneriffe
15 qr. chests Sherry, and
4 pipes Bruffels
3 hds. green Copperas,
4 hds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hds. Madder,
2 hds. Alum, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different
qualities, with most other articles in the Grocer
Line.
May 19.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.
Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of
COTTON and STEWART, for a BOOK en-
titled,
THE SKELETONS:
Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.
In two Parts.
Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Univer-
sal Charity, purified, taken, examined, tried, con-
demned, executed, and anatomized.
Part II. The Carnal Preacher Dissected,
with comments on several dark passages of scrip-
ture. In a series of letters, written at various
times to friends in the country.
Conditions, &c. are left at the above
store.
In the opinion of several respectable clergy-
men, that the above book contains the ground
work and principles of genuine piety, as it mani-
festly proves, from the scriptures of truth, that
the doctrine of free will and universal redemption
is unfounded.
Sept. 1.
ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From New-York and Philadelphia,
A NEW
Assortment of Books & Stationary,
among which are the following:
Motherby's Medical Dictionary La-
ty's Medical Dictionary, Life of Petrarch, Dictio-
ary of Natural History, Purgason's Astronomy,
Locke's Pantheon, Young's Latin Dictionary,
Scientific Lexicon, St. Pierre's Studies of Nature,
Medical Extracts with plates, Decameron of
Boccaccio, Blount's Practical Navigator, Federal-
ist, Hooke's Ariosto, Simpson's Euclid, Wit-
man's Egypt, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles,
Old and plain Morocco Prayer Books, Bell's
Surgery, Edinburgh New Dispensatory, Bailey's
Dictionary, Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries. An
assortment of
Paper Hangings,
a few choice Violins, Violin Strings and Bows,
complete assortment of German Flutes and Fla-
gels, and a great variety of other articles which
will be advertised in a few days.
July 24.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
100 pieces brown Russia Sheetings,
50 do. white do.
100 do. broad Diapers,
125 do. narrow do.
71 do. broad Russia Linens,
100 bolts Russia Duck,
50 do. Ravens do.
2000 pieces Nankeens,
10 chests fresh Hyson Tea,
2 tons Cordage assorted.
John G. Ladd.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)
2,800 pieces NANKEENS,
165 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannaha,
2 do. Baffas,
1 do. Emertys,
1 do. blue Gurrals,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 sacks Sago,
1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco
and Leather Shoes,
ALSO ON HAND,
Fifteen bales of India Cottons,
Consisting of

5 bales Baffas,
5 do. Emertys,
4 do. Sannaha,
1 do. Cabbas,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 sets Tea China,
Men's coarse, and women's Morocco an-
ther shoes,
Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 cask Martin's Compasses,
10 coils Cordage, assorted,
24 bags Pepper,
40 lbs. Beef No. 1. and
A large quantity of red Seal Leather
June 4.

JAMES BACON,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES
consisting of
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com's Souchong
Green coffee of superior quality,
Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Bruffels,
Lobon,
Malaga and
Port
Claret in small cases,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts
Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Visager,
Best Sallan Oil,
Salt Petre, Alum, Madder, Copras & Brim-
stone,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, rice and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Souch,
Dixon's Maltard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Cheving Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and
cassifiers,
Gun and Pistol Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.
As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains,
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.
June 11.

TEAS
Of the latest Impor-
tation and parti-
cularly chosen.

WINES.

RUM.

WINE.

WINE.

JAMES SANDERSON,
At his store the corner of King and Fairfax
Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
The following articles of the best quality:
London P. Madeira Wine in
pipes and quarter casks,
Old Sherry in quarter casks,
Dry Lisbon do.
Old Port in bottles,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
British Sail Canvas, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,
Russia do. first quality,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Pickle and Preserving Pots, Jags, &c.
Aug. 8.

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by subscription a comprehensive de-
scription of
The Harbour of St. John's,
IN
The Island of Newfoundland.
With the occupation and amusements of the in-
habitants; the government and trade of that
important British island; concluding with sun-
dry observations in relation to
The Court of Vice Admiralty
Established there—well worthy the attention of
those merchants who are shippers to foreign
markets.
By a person who resided there three months of the
last Winter.
TERMS—The work shall be printed on fin-
paper, and on delivery, subscribers to
pay Four Shillings.
Subscriptions received at this Office.
July 12.

FRESH FRUIT
JOHN A. BURFORD,
(Late D. son's store,) Prince Street, has, this day
received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig
Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch'r
Spartan from Antigua,
4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
3000 Oranges,
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural soil,
49 boxes Muscadell and Bloom Raisins, by
the box or retail,
Fresh Lemons,
Sherry Wine of a superior quality,
And real Holland Gin.
Has always on Hand,
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY
GOODS, &c.
The above articles are all order,
and of excellent quality.
Aug. 22.

To be Rented,
THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the sub-
scriber on Wolfe Street, having every conveni-
ence for a genteel family, with a large produc-
tive garden; the situation healthy and the house
refreshingly cool in the summer season. For par-
ticulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
June 23.

Robert and John Gray
Have just received,
A SUPPLY of Super Royal,
Royal,
Medium,
Demy,
Folio and
Quarto Post
And Foolcap
July 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,
FRESH LEMONS
And Muscadell and Bloom RAISINS,
by the box or retail,
Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar:
And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's
Return,
REAL HOLLAND GIN,
EMPTY GIN CASES.
And GLASS WARE assorted.
On Hand, as usual,
Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts,
Fruit, Spanish Segars (first quality) by the box
or retail, with all kind of GROCERIES.
ALSO,
Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish,
for family use.
August 20.

WINE.

WINE.

WINE.

WINE.

WINE.

WINE.

WINE.

For BOSTON,
The Sch'r SALLY,
JAMES BACON, Jun.
will sail in six days, and will take a few barrels
freight on low terms. Apply to,
Lawson & Sons,
Who have now landing from (and schooner at
Lawson and Smith's Wharf, and for sale at
their store on said Wharf,
50 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
20 bls. Boston Tea,
30 do. Bay Mackerel,
20 do. Port,
Young Hyson Tea,
And a few bls. N. E. Tea.
For New-York and Boston,
The fast sailing, copper bot-
tomed ship
HARMONY,
Robert T. Helliwell, will be ready to re-
ceive FREIGHT in a few days.—Apply as
above.
Sept. 8.

For Sale or Freight
The Schooner BETSEY,
of New Bedford,
Weston Howland, Master;
burthen 75 tons, or about 600 do.
5 years old, well found, and now in
good condition for sea. Apply to
John G. Ladd.
Sept. 11.

For Freight or Charter,
To any Port in Europe,
The fine four-masted
Ship COLUMBIA,
Captain HAYDEN.
Will flow about four hundred hogheads To-
morrow. For terms apply to
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Sept. 1.

For Freight (Coastwise)
The fast sailing Schooner
SYREN,
Burthen one hundred barrels,
John Matthew, master.
Now ready to receive a cargo
and has good accommodations for passengers.—
Apply to
John G. Ladd.
Sept. 10.

For CHARTER,
The fine, new American
Ship ORB,
Captain FARLEY,
About 450 hogheads burthen:
Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to
any port in Europe, and can proceed immediate-
ly. For terms apply to
William Hodgson.
Aug.

For Charter to Europe,
The SHIP
WILLIAM and JOHN,
T. Woodhouse, Master:
lying at Col. Ramsey's wharf in complete order,
and ready to take in a cargo immediately.
Apply to
James Wilson.
Aug. 30.

FRESH FRUIT
Of a superior quality
JOHN A. BURFORD,
(Late Joseph Dyson's store, Prince street.)
Has this day received, per the brig
Neptune, from Lisbon,
ONS by the box or smaller quantity,
LEMONS soft shell'd Almonds,
800 lbs. English Walnuts,
500 lbs. of preserved Peaches,
10 box And some Sweet Meats,
etc in excellent order, and the best
All which ever brought to this port.
Just received, per the brig Jo-
anash, from Newburyport, a few tierces first
quality SPED POTATOES.
July 5.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray
MEMOIRS
OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.
By Anna Seward.
Price in boards, 1 dol. 75 cts.
Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00
Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store.

A LIKELY NEGRO LAD,
between eighteen and twenty years of age, an excellent house servant.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Sept. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT
on King Street, adjoining D. V. Dyer's. The lot fronts on King Street 24 feet, and in depth 100 feet to a 10 feet alley; facing to a ground rent of 16 dollars. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Sept. 29.

It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to *Report the Debates of Congress*. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of Papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

THE SHIP
WILLIAM & JOHN,
will sail on Monday the 7th day of October for COWES (England)—can accommodate six or eight PASSENGERS. Application to be made to Captain Woodhouse on board, lying at Ramfay's wharf, or

James Wilfon.

Sept. 29.

SHIP UNITED STATES,
(A Regular Trade,)
has just arrived
From LIVERPOOL,
and will be ready to receive
FREIGHT
for the Port by the 15th of October. For terms apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON and Co.

Who have received by said ship a few bales of WOOLLEN, &c. which together with what they have on hand makes a handsome assortment, and the whole will be sold on a liberal credit at costs and charges.

R. N. and Co.

Sept. 28.

ENGLISH and GERMAN
Almanacs,
For the Year 1855,
for sale by the publishers, at Robert and John Gray's Bookstore, King Street.

Sept. 29.

District of Columbia—To Wit:
WHEREAS William Poller has by his petition in writing applied to the Hon. Nicholas Evans, one of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, has stated therein that he is now in actual confinement in the jail of the county of Alexandria, at the feet of J. W. and S. Leonard and Company, and that being unable to discharge said Leonard and Co's claim, with others against him has offered to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property real, personal and mixed; Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said William Poller, to attend at the Court House in the town of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 10th of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the evening of that day, to show cause why said Poller should not be discharged according to law.

By Order,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

Sept. 29.

Wanted to Hire,
A NEGRO LAD as a house servant. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 25.

A Bankkeeper Wanted.
A person of good character and capable of keeping accounts (for the use of a bank) a liberal salary will be given. Enquire at the Hope and A. Bond Street, corner of Prince's Street.

Sept. 24.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A WHITE & BLACK FEMALE SERVANT, about 15 years of age.
Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 21.

A CARGO
of coarse LIVERPOOL SALT,
has just arrived and now ready to be delivered on board the ship Columbia, cap. Hayden, at Ramfay's wharf, and for sale by
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Sept. 21.

CASH given for clean Linen and Rag.

GENERAL MOREAU.

The interest which the life of General Moreau has always excited in the breast of every lover of bravery and virtue, has certainly received considerable increase among the citizens of this country, since it has been understood that he received permission to leave France, and, if he has escaped from the fangs of the monsters who sought his life, that he may probably in a short time, become our fellow-citizen. This circumstance alone gives a double value, in our contemplation, to every particular connected with, or illustrative of, his late situation.

It is seldom that the visits from French patriots have been subjects of congratulation to any country. If America, as some presume to say, has any reason to felicitate herself on the possible arrival of General Moreau, it is because she can afford him a protection against that vice, that ambition, that tyranny, to which his real virtues, and real patriotism, were dangerous, and which, therefore, pursued him with an eager malice. When in their power he was only preserved by these fears, which have ever, happily, attended the steps and influenced the acts of usurpers.

That the United States can afford an asylum to this general, perhaps the only one who passed through the French revolution untainted by crimes; whose only view was his country's liberty and happiness; ought to be a subject of exultation and happiness to their citizens. That he comes here innocent of the only charges that have ever attempted to cloud his honor, is, and ought to be rejoiced in.

Did a doubt remain on the subject of his innocence, the paper which we are now about to submit to the public must completely remove that doubt from the mind of every one who will peruse it attentively.

Such a doubt, we are convinced, does not exist; here there is none of that interest which requires that it should be kept alive. The transactions of his public life are not altogether unknown to the people of America, and particularly to that portion who have watched him, with all the eagerness that the great events in which he took a part were capable of inspiring. To such it is well known that, after pursuing an undeviating course of glory, less splendid than that of Bonaparte only because it was not rendered so conspicuous by crime, that he retired to the station of a private citizen, unenriched either by the spoils of his enemies or his friends. His only motive country, he felt plunder and speculation unworthy of such motive, and disdained to stoop to them.

His virtues were, therefore, doubly terribly to the usurper of those rights, which he had fought to place beyond the power of any assailant. One bold attempt had been made, and it succeeded. Moreau deemed some change in the government of the country necessary, and though he did not think it consistent with his own principles to be the means, he did not oppose the attainment of the object through the exertions of another. The power of the first consul being rendered more stable, another effort was made to secure it to himself for life, and, advantage being taken of a moment of enthusiasm, it was effected. Still Moreau, thinking there was but a shade of variation, or, perhaps, seeing that at such a time opposition would but expose himself, and not prevent the encroachments upon that liberty which he loved, was acquiescent in his actions, although he was too candid to disguise his disapprobation of the measure.

One degree of power successfully acquired in opposition to law, and in contempt of the rights of others, but stimulates to further attempts of the same nature. It is not therefore surprising that, possessing so much, Bonaparte should still desire more. There is but one way to ambition; that is when it has nothing more to acquire. Fortunate in accomplishing his purposes, beyond what could at any time have been his expectations; possessing a power every way incompatible with the principles upon which the French revolution had been predicated, and directly contradicting all his own professions; but one step removed from the highest authority acknowledged; yet the ambition of Bonaparte could not be satiated until that authority could be attained.

It was an attempt full of hazard; but the danger that threatened it could only proceed from virtue. The many declarations of the French against royalty, under any form, stared him in the face in ten thousand shapes; but these were only words and could easily be erased. That veteran army which had so repeatedly, on the field of battle, sworn eternal hatred to monarchy, still existed. The general who had so of-

ten conducted that army to victory, and saved it from destruction, still lived; lived in the hearts of the soldiers; surrounded by all the splendor of his former actions, untarnished by even an ambitious thought, or a single action unworthy of the patriot.—He had reluctantly submitted to former usurpations; the present would perhaps exhaust his patience, and rouse all his civic virtues. His name was terrible to the consul; it was adored by the army and people. Moreau, must, therefore, either be gained over, or deprived of the power of opposition.

The latter course only remained. He was not to be corrupted, but he was mortal. Even in this country we are not ignorant of what malice and defamation will attempt, against the purest reputation, when urged by ambition. For a considerable time the ministerial prints in France were in the habit of uttering hints and suspicions concerning Moreau, till at last the public mind became prepared for something; and, the other schemes being matured, those insinuations changed their shape, and assumed the positive character of accusations.—The friend of his country was arrested; the Senatus-Consultum was promulgated.—Bonaparte was declared Emperor; and Moreau was arraigned as a criminal.

It is worthy of remark that general Moreau was not brought to trial until the usurpation had been completed, and Bonaparte had been fixed on the high pinnacle to which his guilty wishes had long pointed. It is not less worthy of notice, that, during the time the change of government was in agitation, so much was his influence dreaded, that all communication with him was denied, lest his opinions might, by some means or other, get abroad. That, in the mean time, every method which ingenuity could devise, was employed to blacken his reputation; particularly with the army, where those very officers who had so often been led to conquest, and preserved from ruin, by the resources of his genius, scrupled not to pronounce him guilty of the highest crimes recognized by the laws of any country. Such means were requisite to deprive him of the affections of his soldiers, by representing him as unworthy of them. They succeeded for the moment; but the delusion either is, or must soon be, dissipated.

The issue of his trial certainly does not justify the slanders uttered against him. Had any pretext been found Moreau would have shared the fate of Georges. His innocence was manifest; but the danger of his being at liberty had not passed over; and though they dare not proceed so far as to inflict public death, he was in confinement, and it was easy to decree that he should remain there.

What could not be publicly done, might, however, be done in private. And it is to be feared that Moreau has fallen a victim to his own virtues, and the dread in which they are held by his enemies. He was allowed, as we have been told, to retire to the U. States. This was a sudden resolution of the tyrant, so totally unexpected by the general, that it came to his knowledge just after he had fitted for his accommodation the apartments assigned him in the temple. How was he permitted to retire? Not as others in similar circumstances. He was taken from the temple at the dead hour of night, accompanied by one officer (of the Legion of Honour we presume) and one soldier of the gens d'armes; since then he has not, as it is said, been heard of in France; and such as dare speak, do not hesitate to express their conviction of his fate; and to execrate the modern Dionysius, who is its author.

If, however, he still exist, he may come to this country. By the publication of the following memoir we wish to shew his innocence to those amongst whom he is to live. If he is no more, when we reflect on the injustice of his persecution, we may find ourselves still more intimately acquainted with the character of that man who is now the bugbear of the world; and to gratify whose criminal ambition even Moreau must perish.

The work we publish is signed by the three advocates of Moreau, when before the tribunal. Its circulation was so rapid and so extensive that it was found necessary by the government to arrest it. This was not done however before 30,000 copies of it had gone abroad. One of them has reached us; and we perform a portion of our duty by giving it to the public.

MEMOIR,

IN JUSTIFICATION OF
GENERAL MOREAU.

Translated from the French, by G. L. Gray.

On the first knowledge of the arrest of General Moreau, and of the motives of

that arrest, every mind was struck with profound consternation.

They had cause for being so. He was either guilty, or he was innocent.

Was he guilty? What! Moreau! the modest soldier, who never aspired but at the head of armies, never seemed forward, but in the field of battle! in all other circumstances distinguished from his fellow citizens only by the simplicity of his manners! Moreau! who had never been thought to possess a wish for personal elevation; who never even desired to imagine that his successes could open for him a road to power; not even at those epochs when France, harassed by the oscillations of weak governments, would have regarded the ambition of Moreau as its greatest blessing! This man, who, in the midst of his victories, was heard only to utter one wish, that by speedily securing the independence of his country, he might be restored to that privacy, whose delights, with those of glory, divided his heart, and were his only passions! What! could that man so remarkable for his moderation, who was a hero even amongst heroes, could he descend to become a traitor to that cause, and a conspirator against that government, which he had so long supported, so often defended? The most brilliant and best established virtue is then become no more than a long and dastardly hypocrisy, if Moreau can be perfidious.

Was he innocent? What then must we think of that government, till then so worthy of our confidence and love, which, departing at once from the respect which it professed for individual liberty, threw ignominious chains upon one of its greatest warriors: recompensed by criminal accusations, a general, rendered sacred by the many eminent services which he has performed, by the many victories which he has gained, by the many civic crowns due to him for the preservation of entire armies, and for the vast territories which he has annexed to the French Empire. What guarantee will vulgar citizens have against oppression, if one of the most illustrious but we stop.—Such an idea would be too alarming.—We must endeavour to repel it—but, with it, let us also banish the affecting idea, that General Moreau could ever stain his laurels!

Moreau has not betrayed his glory—He is innocent.

Nor has the government belied its justice—there was cause of alarm.

Moreau, in his prison, was the same as in the midst of armies, the true friend of his country; seeing only her, and always incapable of sacrificing his respect for the public order, to any regard for his personal safety.

Just towards himself, he has not neglected his own defence. Just towards the government that prosecuted him, he has openly acknowledged, that the measures of which he had become the object, were occasioned by suspicions which it was necessary should be destroyed.

They either are, or ought to be, already dissipated. The circumstances connected with his case, are now to be given, with simplicity, to the public. We demand no indulgence for him; we ask for ourselves, only that attention which we can lay claim to by so many titles.

For four months general Moreau has been denounced, by the public reports of the Grand Judge, by placards printed and affixed to public places, by the orders of generals to their armies, and by addresses from all the public authorities, and from a great number of military corps.

Doubtless all these productions of zeal, though perhaps a little irregular, attest a great and laudable attachment to the government. But they do not prove and cannot be admitted to prove any thing more. Above all they prove nothing against the accused. A person accused is not to be judged by generals: their condition itself declares against the idea that they are to direct criminal proceedings. He is not to be judged by the ministers, nor by the placards, of the government; there would then no longer be an independent judiciary—Nor is he to be judged by addresses; vain echoes of parole, charges of guilt, and whose signers, by their distance from the scene, and by their absolute defect of the quality of judging, are incapable of investigating the evidences, of the fact: these addresses evince the natural horror which their authors in common with all others, have conceived for all crimes similar to that alleged; but they do not announce, on the individual facts, a conviction, to form which all the necessary elements are wanting.

Nevertheless, these orders, these placards, these reports, these addresses all exist. They are in every journal, on every wall, in every hand. During four months

France has resounded for four months every voice was heard against Moreau. He was heard in his favor, even from that of his most rigorous seclusion, communication with others, presence of his own face, one defender, was permitted to dissipate birth, and before they trace the charges again, by step, and before they dictate the falsehoods, some credulous imagination, which it is to publish than to retract impressions, for which credit contends against short to explain those which might have given rash judgments, which banished from the mind by it. In a power of accusing Moreau has had the mean. Such we know is the criminal proceedings, make the evil appearing less. For who ravages which this voices may make in a particularly in those times when so many people professions and their have naturally, become.

It is then more with a particular attention general Moreau. He is in the case of his name of his innocent influence of a coté, to society, no of each of its people of general Moreau one great truth: the providence has con heroick, a brilliant the human species delivers itself at once—when the face of changed; when society; when empires founded; when new easily as old ones those who were yet splendor, to day late wretchedness; who fortune, the most glance of an eye, miserable as to be even to the most such times there is sure himself that be on the list of the rained as a traitor.

Let each, then, upon himself; let ertion of egotism, might have arisen forced silence of get every thing true path of just member all that strength to combat might have been means. Let his prejudiced, by the consider it with a tive innocence, which, one day formed it as a he may be happy self.

(To

NEW Y.

In the brig yesterday from Captain Dalton, important dispatch Mr. Pinckney, immediately proceeded experiment.

Capt. Dalton of the demand ver could be ac Mr. Pinckney this country about farther into Madrid.

The following of the Na into the depart minister of the

...being so. He was innocent. What! Moreau! the never aspired but at never seemed forward! in all other circumstances from his fellow simplicity of his man- o had never been tho- r personal elevation. ed to imagine that his for him a road to pow- epochs when France, tations of weak govern- regarded the ambition- atest blessing! This idst of his victories, er one wish, that by independence of his restored to that pri- with those of glory, d were his only pas- that man so remark- y, who was a hero e- could he descend to a cause, and a con- government, which he, so often defended, d best established vir- more than a long ad- if Moreau can be per-

What then must we ment, till then so wor- and love, which, de- the respect which it- al liberty, threw in- one of its greatest- ed by criminal accu- dered sacred by the- es which he has per- victories which he- many civic crow- reservation of entre- ast territories which- the French Empire. vulgar citizens have- one of the most illu- but we stop. Such- alarming. We re- pet it — but, with the afflicting idea, that did ever stain his lau- strayed his glory—He ment belied its justice alarm.

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France has resounded with them. During four months every voice that was heard, was heard against Moreau; not one has been heard in his favor, except a solitary cry from that of his generous brother. But he all this time in prison, held in the most rigorous seclusion, denied all communication with others, even refused the presence of his own family, and without one defender, was compelled to be silent while universally accused. He was not permitted to dissipate prejudices in their birth, and before they should take root in the public mind. He was not allowed to trace the charges against him singly, step by step, and before they had assembled into a mass. He was not at liberty to contradict the falsehoods rumored against him, before they could establish themselves in some credulous imaginations; to correct malignant and erroneous interpretations of his actions, which it is always more easy to publish than to retract; to remove wrong impressions, for which self-love often secretly contends against conviction; in short to explain those parts of his conduct which might have given value to those rash judgments, which are with difficulty banished from the mind when once entertained by it. In a word all have had a power of accusing Moreau; none until this day has had the means of defending him. Such we know is the consequence of all criminal proceedings; but that does not make the evil as applicable to him, any thing less. For who can be ignorant of the ravages which this concert of censuring voices may make in any reputation; particularly in these times of political tempests, when so many people have deserted their professions and their duties that all virtues have naturally, become objects of suspicion.

It is then no more than justice to hear with peculiar attention, the defence of general Moreau. He asks to be heard not only in the name of his services, but in the name of his innocence. He asks it under the influence of a consideration of importance to society, no less than to the interests of each of its members. The example of general Moreau proves but too well one great truth: that amongst those whom providence has condemned to live in an hermit, a brilliant but a terrible age, when the human species, as if fatigued by repose delivers itself at once to universal disorders — when the face of the earth is totally changed; when society is suddenly reversed; when empires are in a manner confounded; when new thrones are erected as easily as old ones are overthrown; when those who were yesterday surrounded by splendor, to day languish in obscurity and wretchedness; when by the caprices of fortune, the most brilliant destinies, in the glance of an eye, becomes so solemn and miserable as to be objects of compassion even to the most mortal enemy; that in such times there is no man can one day assure himself that on the next he may not be on the list of the accused, and be arraigned as a traitor.

Let each, then, turn his contemplation upon himself; let him banish, by a just exertion of egotism, every prejudice which might have arisen in his mind during the forced silence of the accused; let him forget everything which has deviated from the true path of justice; or rather let him remember all, that he may be provided with strength to combat the impressions which might have been created by such irregular means. Let him come to the defence unprejudiced, by the accusation; and let him consider it with that respect for presumptive innocence, with that holy impartiality, which, one day or other, after having performed it as a duty to his fellow-citizen, he may be happy to find extended to himself.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, September 28.

In the brig Rose, capt. Tonkin arrived yesterday from Cadiz, came passenger Captain Dulton. He is the bearer of very important dispatches to government, from Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Spain. Immediately on his landing in town, he proceeded express to the seat of government.

Capt. Dulton informs us, that the nature of the demands of Spain were such, as never could be acceded to by our government. Mr. Pinckney was to leave Madrid for this country about the 20th of August, without farther intercourse with the Court of Madrid.

The following is the result of the details and serious of proofs collected by citizen Bior, a member of the National Institute, who was sent into the department of Orie, by order of the minister of the interior, to ascertain the effects of a meteor observed at Aigle, on the 6th of Eloral, (April 26) year 11, as copied from his relation of the journey, printed by order of the Institute: It is certain that in the neighborhood of Aigle, on Tuesday, the 6th of Eloral, year 11, towards one o'clock at noon, a violent explosion took place which lasted during 5 or 6 minutes, with a continual peal or rolling. This explosion was heard at the distance of 30 leagues round about. On that same day, some moments before the explosion at Aigle, there appeared in the air a luminous globe, impressed with a rapid movement. This globe was not observed at Aigle, but was seen from many other of the neighbouring towns, very distant from one another. The explosion which took place on the 6th of Eloral, near Aigle, was posterior to the appearance of the fiery globe that was seen in the air. The reporter computes the number of stones that fell under the above circumstances, at two or three thousand. They burnt those who took them up at the moment of their fall, when they had a very fulphurous smell. Long after citizen Bior discovered the same smell in breaking to pieces some of the largest. The witnesses to the fall of the stones are almost all the inhabitants of 20 hamlets scattered over an extent of more than two leagues square, and in the number of whom are found men, women and children of all ages; sensible and ingenious farmers, curates, military men, who have passed thro' the wars of the revolution, and alike exempt from imposition and from fear. No testimony appears to invalidate the fact, or to vary the principal circumstances. The fiery globe moving in the atmosphere with great rapidity, was seen from Caen, from Point Audemer, and from the neighborhood of Alencon, Falaise and Verail. The explosion was heard round Aigle, in a circumference of more than 30 leagues. The heaviest of the stones that have been collected weighed 17 pounds.

From French Papers.

NORFOLK, Sept. 24.

[We have to regret that the early departure of the gentleman who lent us the files of French papers from which we extracted for our last, has prevented us from selecting as largely as we could have done, had we possessed them longer. A few unimportant articles are all we have had time to translate; indeed they could only have furnished us with the regulations consequent on the new order of things; the detail of which seemed to occupy them almost exclusively.]

Amongst the decrees issued by the new Emperor, is one containing the following clause.

"No congregation or association of men or of women, can in future assemble under the pretext of religion, unless thereto authorized by an imperial decree, predicated on an examination of the regulations by which they propose to be governed. Nevertheless those associations known by the names of Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Hospitality, Sisters of St. Thomas, and Sisters of St. Charles, shall continue in conformity to the laws of 1st Nivose, year 9, 24th Vendimiaire, year 11, and the decisions of the 28th Prairial, year 11, and 22 Germinal, year 12 to perform the duties of their associations; provided that they present within the period of six months, their statutes and regulations, to be examined and confirmed, by the Councillor of State charged with all matters appertaining to religion.

On establishing some new regulations respecting the police, Bonaparte wrote the following letter with his own Imperial hand, to—

M. REGNIER, G. J.

At a moment of general peace, I united the administration of police, to that of justice. The circumstances of war and some late events, have convinced me of the necessity which you have so often represented, of reorganizing the former ministry, and I have determined to yield to your desire of being left entirely to the important functions of Grand-Judge, and Minister of Justice. In ceding to your wish, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of testifying the high sense I have of your services, as minister of the empire police. Restored entirely to your proper functions, you cannot exercise them with more zeal than heretofore; but you will have more time to bestow on so essential a department of the government. The impartial administration of justice, and the talents of those who compose the tribunals, are in a state of surest guarantee of the property, and the best protection of the dearest interests, of the citizen.

This letter having no other object, Monsieur Regnier, grand judge, minister of justice, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

St. Cloud, 21st Messidor, 12.

NAPOLÉON.

Bonaparte finding it impossible to procure sailors for his navy, has given orders to supply the deficiency by soldiers: and to encourage their exertions, has ordered the prizes to be distributed each month, to those who shall exhibit the greatest alacrity and improvement in their different duties; the first prize is eight, the second four and the third three francs; ten of each to be adjudged for each hundred men.

M. FRANÇOIS AMÉROISE DIDOT, the inventor of Stereotype printing, and father of M. FIRMIN DIDOT, who has lately bro't the art to such perfection, died at Paris, in July last.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.

MARRIED on Thursday evening the 20th ult. Mr. JAMES H. HOOK, merchant of this town, to Miss E. HOOE, daughter of Bernard Hooe, Esq. of Prince William County.

Extract of a letter from one of our captive fellow citizens, dated, TRIPOLI PRISON, May 4, 1804.

"I mentioned to you some time since what the English consul hath told me, that he had obtained leave for me to live with him, but that the burning of the Philadelphia frigate, by our squadron, had irritated the bashaw against us, and made him retract the permission which it seems had been granted with so much reluctance. Since that the consul has gone to Malta, having been peremptorily ordered to leave this regency. I feel very little disposed to regret his dismissal, at least in him I have lost no friend, notwithstanding his professions, and affected friendship. His conduct towards us on our arrival at this place was far from being friendly. Instead of coming forward as he ought to have done, to console us under our misfortune, and alleviate our necessities, we knew not for several days that there was such a man in Tripoli. Instead of being with us as his humanity ought to have dictated was his duty, he was basely couching at the throne of an unprincipled tyrannical usurper, and with the most despicable humiliation congratulating him upon his good fortune in obtaining so valuable a prize as our ship, and so many slaves thus suddenly becoming his! With regard to what he said of having obtained permission for me to live with him at his house, I am very much inclined to think he never broached the subject to the bashaw, he never mentioned it to me until he knew that such a thing was next to impracticable. His dismissal was a circumstance rather to be rejoiced at, for should another consul be sent here he may be a gentleman, and coming from Malta will no doubt be made my friend by Sir Alexander Ball. Should such be the case, and we continue here any time after peace, or after the negotiation for our ransom is finally concluded, I shall then probably live with him, and will have it in my power to tell you something about this barbarous country and its ferocious inhabitants. As it is now we are as much secluded, and as closely confined as any of the Bashaw's women. 'Tis said there are many circumstances in this city and its neighborhood well worthy of seeing, the ruins of ancient pillars, triumphal arches, &c. &c.

"But we might remain here twenty years and not know more of them, except by report than you who I hope will never see the place. There is a triumphal arch in this city which I have seen, the workmanship is finished in a very superior style, and the figures in bas relief of bold and beautiful execution. The latin inscription is in some parts much defaced, and what is legible is in such detached and imperfect parts, words and letters that it would puzzle a profound antiquarian.

"It is in general supposed that our squadron intends to bombard this place sometime in the course of the approaching summer. Should such be the case, we shall all be moved with the royal family and be confined in the country palace. Although the Bashaw has no very sincere regard for us, yet so soon as this town is attacked by our squadron, he will take care to have us removed to a place of safety. I hope in God we shall yet have another crack at him, I don't think we should ever again be made prisoners to the Bashaw of Tripoli."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Wilkinson, to his friend in Augusta, dated the 7th of August.

"Two days ago we received intelligence from the Creek agency, which though by no means conclusive as to limits, induces us to lean forward with confidence to a further extension of our western boundary line. Indeed Col. Hawkins writes, that the United States Factory, and of course the garrison of this post, will probably be removed to the Okmulgee river before March next."

Capt. M'Millen, who arrived at New York on Tuesday from Cadiz, brought letters of the 10th and 11th of August, but they do not contain a syllable of political news. The letter of the last date mentions, that from the 21st of July to the 9th of Aug. there had arrived at Cadiz from the Levant 54,000 bushels of wheat; and from different parts, 12,000 bushels of barley, which was selling for 13 to 20 dollars, per bushel.

A large ship from Philadelphia, with 4000 bushels of flour, and a brig from Baton with 100 bushels, had just arrived.

Capt. M'Millen has furnished the following Prices Current:—Flour 14 to 16 dollars, wheat 4 to 4 1/2, beef 10, pork 14, pig 18, rice 8 to 9, white beans and peas per sack 3 1/2 and Indian corn 3 1/2 dollars.

FALL GOODS.

JONAH THOMPSON and SON HAVE RECEIVED Per the ship United States from Liverpool, a part of cargo.

FALL ASSORTMENT, and are in daily expectation of the remainder via Baltimore.

Oct. 1. 43m

JAMES RUSSELL, Has received per the ship United States, captain Finley, from Liverpool.

Striped and Rose Blankets, kerseys, half thick and plains, striped, clouded, napt and plain coatings, low priced broad cloth, elastic cloths, kerseymeres and fawnsdown, flannelings, belizes and flannels, fancy coats, vests, shirts, &c. &c. which together with his former STOCK of GOODS, he will sell on good terms.

Oct. 1. 602w

Notice.

FAR advanced in years, and anxious to settle all my old accounts, I hereby request all those who have open accounts with me, for services rendered prior to the 9th of June, 1802, (the date of the commencement of my co-partnership with Mr. WASHINGTON,) to call and determine the balance then due; where it is not convenient to pay, it is hoped that some acknowledgment of the debt will be given to prevent future disputes.

I wish to employ a man to take charge of a small FARM and a few hands at the mouth of Hunting Creek, near Alexandria. A man capable of managing a large Garden will be preferred.

James Craik. 24w16 f

October 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Inform all concerned that he has appointed the 17th day of next month (October) to present to his creditors a statement of his affairs; the executive tediousness of an inventory of his property, change, will prevent its being done and finished.

P. Wanton. 9th Mo 29. (Oct. 1.) 1003 f

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the City of Washington, near the West Market, on the 10th ultimo a NEGRO GIRL, named NANCY, 16 or 18 years of age, formerly the property of Miss Sharp of the George Town Ladies' Academy; She is low in stature, small person, having hair for one of her colour, and full eyes; when she eloped, a country cotton petticoat, with a pale blue stripe, a dark calicoe jacket, with a white handkerchief about her head. The above reward will be given for securing her to any jail so that I get her again, and reasonable charges paid in addition, if brought home.

Walter Smallwood. Oct. 1. 603 f

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL, At German Town, six miles from Philadelphia, By G. DORFVILLE, Late from Cape Francois, where he superintended an Academy for several years.

As Mr. Dorfville and his family are French, as well as a number of boarders, the young Americans placed under his care will have the advantage of joining practice to theory, by which means only, a young man may expect to learn a language properly.

Young gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, English and French, grammar, Mathematics, Book Keeping, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and every other useful and ornamental branch of a polite education.

Sept 13. 604 f

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.

